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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1871. NO. 189.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

Vigorous Bombardment of Issy.

A Breach Distinctly Visible.

Fort Montrouge to be Stormed.

Commune Short of Funds and Discordant.

The Government Favors Conciliation.

First Instalment Not Yet Paid.

Bismarck Threatens to Interfere.

Insurgents Sallied—General Attack—The Government in favor of Conciliation—Fort Montrouge Wrecked.

PARIS, April 27.—The Southern forts are badly damaged. The Versailist projectiles fall inside the ramparts of the city, and a great many people have been killed and wounded.

The *Mot d'Ordre* says the Communists will blow up the forts if it should become a necessity.

The Communists claim that they have silenced the Versailles batteries at Meudon, but to have captured the barricade at Neuilly, and have dismounted five guns at Courbevoie.

The Communal Council now holds its sitting with closed doors, and none but members and attaches are admitted.

PARIS, April 26.—The Versailles batteries commenced firing vigorously to-day along the whole line, especially against the south front, which replied feebly. Siege works are being rapidly constructed, and the second parallel has been commenced. The Communists have made several sorties to interrupt the work, and desperate encounter have taken place at Bagneux, Clamart and Chatillon. A general attack on the forts is expected to-night. The Commune has sent its best battalions to the south. The defenses, strengthened, appear to be impregnable.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday evening, April 26.—Fort Issy ceased replying at noon to-day, but the outer battlements continued firing. The first parallel of the siege works was opened to-day.

In the assembly to-day M. Dufame said that the government was in favor of conciliation as soon as order was restored.

LONDON, April 27.—The *News* has a special from Versailles which says that a force of six thousand troops from the Versailles army have executed some important movements in front of Paris, and the fortifications of the insurgents south of Paris is said to be good.

Thiers announces in a circular that active operations have commenced.

Yesterday forts Vanves and Issy were fired upon. It is presumed that the latter will soon be silenced.

The insurgent battery on the Trocadero has been dismounted.

There was some fighting at Asnieres yesterday. The Versailles forces made an attempt to cross the bridge over the Seine to Clichy, but were unsuccessful.

A special to the *Telegraph* says the Prussians have ordered the arrest of the Cure of the Church of St. Denis. The cause is unknown.

Seven cannon in Fort Issy have been dismounted, and Fort Montrouge is an utter wreck.

The Prussian General Count Kornatzki, and staff have arrived at Dieppe, where General Von Goeben, commander of the German force in the north of France, is expected.

A special correspondent telegraphed from Versailles last night that there had been a bombardment on Fort D'Issy all day, and the breach is distinctly visible.

The Prussians have permitted the Versailists to erect batteries between the forts, but if the insurgents approach they will fire.

An Attack Upon Issy

Has been arranged.

The Commune Short of Funds and Discordant—Montrouge to be Stormed—The Government Unable to Pay the First Instalment of Indemnity.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Evening Standard* has the following dispatch from Paris: The Commune suffers for want of money, and it is believed the Commune will make its last stand in the Rue de Rivoli and Rue de Castiglione, in the immediate vicinity of the Place Vendome. Fort Montrouge will probably be stormed by the Versailles army to-day. The Commune has impressed into military service the porters of the Lyons Railway. The regiment disbanding the 105th Batallion of National Guards for cowardice has been quashed. Fort Mont Valerien is silent to-day. It is now admitted that the latter will be unable to pay to the Germans the first instalment of indemnity long since due.

A Threat from Bismarck.

BERLIN, April 27.—The *Kreuze-Zeitung* to-day announces that Prince Bismarck has instructed Gen. Fabrice to represent to the Paris Commune that in case of an assault on the Versailles forces, the Prussians might probably interfere in the affairs of the city in favor of the Versailles government.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A train, yesterday morning, from Plainfield, New Jersey, for New York, struck one of Lenmun's circus wagons, near Crow ford, New Jersey, killing three instantly and dangerously injuring two others, while the sixth was slightly injured. All of them belonged to the circus. The wagon was loaded with the provisions, dishes, etc., and was totally demolished. The two mules were carried over two hundred feet and left dead. The driver's body was found seventy-five yards from the crossing.

Mrs. Fair will be sentenced May 29th, counsel desiring a month to prepare an application for a new trial, having reserved only forty exceptions, generally on unimportant points, of the rulings of the Court. The gamblers, who were generally friends of the prisoner, were ready to bet up to Wednesday morning that two jurors would disagree on a verdict of guilty, creating the impression in the community that they had some grounds for the belief.

Nebraska, says an Omaha telegram, will add forty thousand to her population this year. The new comers are mostly from the Eastern States and Europe, and are landing at Omaha at the railroad and pre-emption laws, and by purchase from railroads.

Nominations were made at Omaha Tuesday to the Nebraska Constitutional Convention. A fusion of all parties in that county was effected, and only one ticket was nominated.

A movement is on foot to open up the census reports at Cincinnati, so far as manufacturers' returns are concerned, with a view to correcting inaccuracies, it being claimed that in many cases these returns are decidedly below the actual facts.

At San Francisco, Wednesday, in the case of Laura D. Fair, indicted for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Cyrille Dion beat Frank Parker in the billiard match for the championship of America, at Chicago Wednesday night, by a score of 1,501 to 1,164. The game was conducted very quietly, and lasted three hours and a half. Dion's highest run was 183 and Parker's 164.

A majority of the patrons of the public schools of Louisville having voted in favor of one session through the summer, the School Board last night ordered only one session per day in the public schools after this week.

Senator Fenton was serenaded at the Delevan House, in Albany, N. Y., Wednesday evening, and in response he said he regretted the divisions in the Republican party of New York, and disclaimed all responsibility for their continuance.

A Yankton telegram says: Late arrivals from Fort Buford report an attack by Indians sixty miles beyond there on a party of nine white men, and killing Charles Hawkins. Thomas Harrington, living near Omaha, was wounded, but is recovering. Mr. Bernard, of Omaha, an employee of Capt. Anderson, of St. Paul, was accidentally shot through the heart by a comrade at Fort Buford on the 2d of April. The building of a large fort at Buford, to accommodate ten companies of the Eighth Cavalry, is rapidly progressing under the direction of Gen. Blunt as Quartermaster.

Dr. Albion Cobb, principal of the academy at Wilton, Me., was arrested by the Niagara frontier police yesterday morning, charged with deserting his wife and four children, and eloping with a young lady pupil, who was an invalid under his charge. Cobb, on being arrested, denied hailing from Wilton. He is about 35 years of age. His victim is eighteen years of age, good looking and intelligent. She acknowledges all, and says her parents reside at Farmington, Me.

The wife of Rev. Thos. Hill, of South Dedham, Mass., drowned herself in a pond in that town Wednesday, while temporarily deranged.

The Executive Committee of the W. B. A., met in Pottsville, Pa., yesterday, and rejected the proposition made by the operators at Philadelphia.

A man calling himself W. B. Vanostrader, but whose real name is F. H. Birdsall, of Rockport, N. Y., and E. D. Sampson, passed a forged draft for $1,750 on Everett, Weddell & Co., of Cleveland, Wednesday. The swindle was discovered, and the parties arrested within a few hours, and most of the money recovered.

W. M. Kennedy, a farmer sixty years old, residing in Solon township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, was killed by his son yesterday morning. They had been on unfriendly terms for some months, on account of trouble arising in regard to property. Early yesterday morning the father went to the place where his son lives. He informed the latter that he had come to take away a certain horse and buggy, and to clean out him and his wife. The old man then struck the son a blow. When the son came to his father seized him by the throat and swore he would kill him. Believing he meant what he said, the son drew a revolver to save his own life, and fired three balls into the father's head before the latter fell.

Steps have been taken this week at Cincinnati for holding another great fair, the first since the opening the approaching autumn. A. T. Goshorn was on Wednesday elected president of the joint committee having the matter in charge.

Henry P. Boyden, night supervising editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Anna, only daughter of H. Thane Miller, were married yesterday afternoon.

Colonel Taylor, paymaster of the United States army, returned to Fort Leavenworth from Fort Sill on Tuesday. He paid the troops at Fort Sill, Camp Dodge, Sill, Camp Supply and Cheyenne Agency. He says there are about 3,000 Indians at Cheyenne agency, mostly Arapahoes and Cheyennes. The Indians of the former tribe are very well disposed, but among the latter there seems to be a feeling of discontent, probably growing out of the appearance of surveying parties in the interest of railways. These Indians are very much opposed to the extension of railways into their country. Ten chiefs representing the principal tribes have been invited to Washington, and it is likely that the railroad question will be discussed in a conference held in that city. Little Haven will go on the part of the Arapahoes, and Little Robe or Wild Horse on the part of the Cheyennes. If the chiefs refuse to attend the proposed conference in Washington, the whites will apprehend trouble this summer. The Sixth Cavalry is moving from Fort Sill to Fort Harker, and will probably leave on the 1st of May about the middle of May. Two companies of the Seventh Cavalry are on their way from Company H of the Sixth Infantry, is still at Cheyenne agency.

Use Jenkins & Bro.'s Roast Coffee.
Never fails to give satisfaction.

LONDON boasts of its size and its commerce, Paris once did of its elegance and fashion, Strasburg takes about the clock; but Pittsburgh is proud of its *Fine Lubricating & Cut'n cream oil.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons this evening, Viscount Enfield, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question concerning the action of the Joint High Commission, stated that no convention had yet been signed. At the same time, he declined to specify what points the Commission had already adjusted.

In consequence of a circular addresses to the supporters of the Ministry, announcing that Disraeli intended to oppose the budget, there was a full attendance of members. Mr. Gladstone announced that the propositions to impose a tax on matches, and to increase the duties on legacies and successions would be withdrawn to reconcile the opposition to the remaining recommendations of the budget, and that an addition of two pence on the pound to the income tax would be substituted.

New Market Races.

LONDON, April 27.—The race for the 1,000 guineas stake for three-year-old fillies, at New Market to-day, resulted as follows: Baron Rothschild's b. f. Hannah, by King Tom out of Mentimore Lass, the; Lord Anglesey's black filly Steppe, by Sanfoster out of Seclusion, two; Naylor's b. f. Noblesse, by Stockwell out of Brown Duchess, three. Seven horses ran.

Deficit in the Swiss Treasury.

LONDON, April 26.—A deficit of half a million francs has been discovered in the Swiss Treasury and a prominent official has confessed to the embezzlement.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamship Prussian, from Portland, touched at Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. Bonds firm; 5-20s of '62, 96¾; do '65, 96¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—5-20s of '62, 96½@97.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7¾d.

Breadstuffs and other quotations unchanged.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer remains nearly stationary in the east, with brisk northwest winds. The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Mountain stations. The low pressure, which was central Wednesday evening in Western Iowa, now covers over Lake Huron. Heavy rains have been experienced on the lakes and from Tennessee to New Jersey. Fresh southerly winds follow the storm, and high westerly winds are reported from the Alleghany Mountains to Iowa. Brisk southerly winds have also prevailed on Lake Ontario. The barometer has fallen but slightly in the Southern States, and rises rapidly on the Pacific coast. A heavy hail storm is prevailing at Detroit.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that brisk and high westerly winds will be experienced from the west time on the lower lakes, followed by clearing weather on Friday; partially cloudy and clearing weather is probable for the Ohio valley and lower Mississippi, and cloudy followed by clearing weather on the South Atlantic coast.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT, PARIS AND BIG SANDY ROAD.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—A delegation from Bourbon and Scott counties, including the Mayor of Paris, arrived here last evening in the interest of the Louisville, Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE O. & M.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to-day, Wm. A. Adams was elected President and Daniel Torrance, of New York, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Resolutions were adopted complimentary to the retiring ex-President of Mr. Griswold, and paying a high tribute to his management in restoring the credit of the company and putting the road in a good condition. Mr. Griswold remains director and has his salary as President continued till October next.

THE FROST AND THE FRUIT.

Further Reports of Killing Effects.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The fruit was not all killed by the frost on Saturday night (25th), although immense damage was done. Mr. Robert Buchanan, who is excellent authority, says the bulk of the fruit in Clifton is safe, and that only in low, damp localities was serious injury done. In Avondale and Woodburn fruit is also generally safe, while in Norwood no damage of consequence was done.

A correspondent at Goshen, Ohio, writes: The heavy frost of last Saturday night damaged the fruit very seriously. Some even assert that there will be no peaches, grapes, cherries or apples. Others more hopeful say late fruit will do well. The season is too dry for cold weather. Fields are looking unusually fine crops. There are hundreds of acres in fruit trees, and the loss by the frost is very severe in this section.

The postmaster at Norwood, Ohio, says: While we hear accounts from almost everybody that their fruit is badly injured, if not totally killed, by the severe killing frost of Saturday night, I am gratified to state that I have been unable, so far, to discover any of my fruit injured in the least, which I attribute to my high elevated location and dry atmosphere. Cherry and peach trees are full, and the fruit well developed. Apples very plenty; peaches but few. The prospect is good for a plentiful year if we soon have rain, otherwise the hay crop will be short.

Mr. Mumma, of Pleasant Hill Fruit Farm and Nursery, in the Miami Valley, reports to the Dayton *Journal* that he has six acres of strawberries under cultivation, from which he expected to gather from eight hundred to one thousand bushels. Reports of frost have interested to destroy them. But now if he gathers one-eighth of that amount he will be satisfied. He has also a large orchard of fine apples, peaches, pears, quinces, cherries, &c., are at least three-fourths killed, and he has examined other orchards that are known to be to a large extent. His grapes are not so badly injured, being on an elevated piece of ground. Those on low ground are nearly all killed. He also examined one of the strawberry bed of a neighbor, who built fires on the night of the frost around about his patch, but on examination it was found that the fires had not helped the matter, as his bed was as badly frozen as others where no such precaution was taken. He thinks the strawberry crop unless we have an extraordinary season for the late bloom, will be almost a total failure, not excepting one-eighth of a crop. He says he finds among his grapes the lives seedlings the most hardy.

In the region between Miamisburg and Middletown, grapes, peaches and cherries were severely scotched, the former almost totally destroyed, and strawberry plants badly frozen.

Residents of Wolf creek, Stillwater and Mat river valleys give similar reports. The outlook to be no exception to the destruction of strawberries.

The Springfield, Ohio, *Advertiser*, of Monday, says: From investigations made yesterday, it appears that the fruit in this county is generally killed, and that the fruit crop in this vicinity, which was of such great promise, is ruined. Both peach and cherry buds were black in death, and the small fruits, those that had sufficient life to be found for death, were found to be dried and shriveled and withered. The leaves of the grapevines were blackened, and the trail of the cold, clammy serpent of destruction was found on all the tender vines and thrifty housewives. Many plants were covered, but the frost struck through all the coverings, and destroyed the concealed treasure.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "We have examined the grapes, plums, pears, peaches, cherries and strawberries, and find them nearly all killed, in some sheltered places, however, where they were protected by buildings, a few grapes escaped, but the destruction is so general that what is left hardly deserves mention."

A True Narrative of Life in North Carolina.

Some time ago Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed a letter to the New York *Tribune*, setting out the advantages and inducements which that State held out to immigrants, whether from the Northern States or foreign countries, promising them a hearty welcome and an unmolested future. A gentleman who went there a little over a year ago, for the purpose of establishing a smelting furnace and developing the resources of its iron districts, now writes to the same journal an account of his experience during a years residence. He gave employment to hundreds of poor whites and blacks, expended large sums of money, bought land, built houses, established a market for corn and produce, and did everything that was possible to prove himself a *bona fide* settler, who had no wish to engage in politics or to accept any office whatever. Yet, not being an infidel or a heathen, and residing remotely from any town or church, he determined to hold services at his own house. This induced his neighbors to start a Sunday School, which he therefore proceeded to organize. At the first meeting "some of them had primers, and some slates and pencils. You see, the anti-Democratic instinct was here; they hungered and thirsted for a little knowledge. So Sunday after Sunday I taught them the alphabet, then reading and writing—instructing the whites, also, at a different hour. He taught no political doctrines—he did not even admit negroes into the session of the white school. But he taught them, and what was still worse, they were enthusiastic, learned very rapidly, and in a few weeks twenty-five or thirty naturally became so un-Democratic as to read the Bible.

This gave rise to trouble. He was welcome to spend his money, to buy farms, build mills, develop the country and improve its condition, but except at his peril he must not teach the dark "idea how to shoot," "cursed be Canaan," you know. It was sacrilegious, blasphemous, and he would do all this the darkies were in danger of becoming better educated than their former owners. Clearly it must be stopped. Principal was something, but principle was a great deal more.

The upshot of the matter therefore was that those vigilant censors of public morality, the Ku-Klux, began to pay him visits, whipping his negroes, insulting the ladies of his family, and threatening the assassination of himself. Finally *Tribune* arrived, and *the last straw* of the pleasant missives which he received. It is not a muster-piece, but its very defectiveness in the matter of art and culture makes it all the more suggestive. It has a rudely sketched outline of a gallows, with a "Yankee" dangling at it at the end of a rope, ready to drop into the coffin which waits at his feet. It is exceedingly picturesque, and withal a little grim. Well. The result of it was that, desirous of averting danger from his wife and children, he closed the accursed school. Still this did not stay the holy inquisitors. A man who was so black-hearted as to teach a "nigger" to read the Bible was not a person to be trusted under any circumstances. There was no guessing the lengths to which he might not go. There are certain crimes which hold all other crimes in solution. This was one of them. A man so utterly lost to self respect deserved to be another as a matter of course, if not for what he had done at least for what he was capable of doing. These beautiful arguments therefore continued to press their hints with the delicacy and tenderness for which they are so remarkable; completing the matter by attaching his property during a temporary absence, upon a most frivolous pretext, and compelling him to wind up his business at a ruinous pecuniary sacrifice. He doesn't reside in North Carolina now. Perhaps this is the manner in which that State and her sister States of the South expect to solve the question of their rehabilitation, and attract capital and enterprise.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Singular Charge in a Murder Case.

New Illustration of the Dangers of Letter-Writing—Southern Claims Filed—James M. Mason's Death Probable, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1871.

Quaint Instructions to a Jury.

In the Bolster-James homicide case, which was concluded here to-day, Judge Olin took occasion to deliver to the jury some very quaint instructions. These instructions were a sort of running commentary upon the evidence in the case, and replies to interruptions of counsel for the defense. He first told the jury that it was in their hands to say whether a man should be permitted to go gunning for his neighbors as for ordinary game without being subjected to some sort of punishment. He further said that he had now presided some time, and found that it was easy for a poor white man with his shirt tail out, or a negro, to be convicted; but sometimes, on account of the standing of a prisoner in the community, he had found it extremely difficult to administer the law. He hoped no such considerations would prevail in this case, and that the jury were assembled to determine on the evidence in the case rather than upon the personal appearance and social status of the prisoner at the bar. The jury returned with a verdict of guilty.

The Red Stockings.

From Boston, will arrive here on Tuesday evening next, and on Wednesday play the Nationals, and on Friday a professional nine of the Olympics. A great deal of interest attaches to the latter game, inasmuch as it will bring into contact on both sides about an equal number of members of the Cincinnati club of last year. In sporting circles the betting runs high, with odds in favor of the Boston nine. The indications at present are that this game will attract one of the largest crowds that have ever attended a game in this vicinity.

Representative to the Ohio Convention.

Captain W. R. Brown has been chosen by the Ohio Republican Association of this city, as a delegate to attend the Ohio State Republican Convention, to be held in Columbus, June 21st.

Oh! That Mine Enemy Would Write!

There is a letter being circulated around town here, written by one of the President's latest Chicago appointees, wherein the letter refers to Grant in not only uncomplimentary but also in positively indecent terms. This letter was written about a year ago, and has been dug up by the person to whom it was addressed, who threatens to show it to the President when he returns from his Western trip, in order to convince him how little confidence is to be placed in humbug nature. This letter was certainly indecent, and would have been published long since only no paper could be found indecent enough to give it a place in its columns.

Southern Claims Filed.

Thus far there has been some five hundred claims filed before the Southern Claims Commission, which call for the payment of about three million dollars. The probabilities are that not one-twentieth part of this sum will ever be paid, unless Congress should hereafter extend the existing laws so as to compensate loyal persons for losses and depredations suffered by them during the occupancy of their neighborhood by our armies, instead of confining the compensation, as now, to horses, mules, stores or supplies were actually furnished or taken for the use of the army of the United States.

Hon. James M. Mason Must Die.

Advices to-night from James M. Mason, of Mason and Slidell notoriety, are to the effect that he cannot possibly survive. His physicians have abandoned all hopes of his recovery.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE O. & M.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

Several leading gentlemen are here representing the reform movement, who propose making combinations to secure the nomination of Senator Trumbull or some other prominent reformer for President in 1872. This movement claims to represent some of the most prominent newspapers in the country. Judge Trumbull's friends say he has been sounded on the subject, and is very reticent. He thinks it a little early to bring out a Presidential candidate.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Readjustment of postal salaries.—Upon a careful review of the business done at the following offices, the compensation in each is as follows: Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, $1,300 a year instead of $1,100; Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania, $1,600 instead of $1,400; Bond and Swarthmore, $580 instead of $512. All from July 1, 1871.

Route Agency.—On the line between Crestline, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Thomas Bell is appointed, an additional agent at $1,080 per annum.

Pennsylvania Postmasters Appointed.—At Mason and Dixon, Franklin county, A. F. Brosius, postmaster, vice A. B. Bamhart, resigned. Black Creek, Luzerne county, John Fry, postmaster, vice L. Hutchins, resigned. Lowville, Erie county, Charles Allen, postmaster, vice A. G. Fats, resigned. Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Wm. Fields, postmaster, vice C. P. Leonard, removed. Change name of Mercer Mills, Somerset county, to Myersdale, and appoint Wilson C. Fields, postmaster. Bond to be signed. Change name of Pile Falls, Fayette county, to Falls City.

THE NEW PLANET AMALTHEA.

Commodore Sands, of the United States Naval Observatory, sends a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy that the new planet discovered in New York by Bilk Mar, Dussidorf, was observed here by Prof. Hall on the 29th instant, as follows: Right ascension 11 hours, 22 minutes, 31 seconds. The new planet is of the eleventh magnitude, and is the 113th minor planet. It has been named the Twelfth astronomers Amalthea.

A GENERAL ORDER

Has been issued transferring the military post at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., together with the lands appertaining thereto, to the Ordinance Department. Sufficient storage-room for the engineer property will be left in the old barracks for the accommodation of the engineer keeper of said property until it is furnished by the Ordnance Department. St. Louis Arsenal is transferred to Jefferson Barracks, and the old arsenal site will be known as St. Louis Depot.

THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Has lately unanimously decided in favor of the validity of contracts in which slaves were a consideration.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

Have taken a recess until Wednesday. Though the general principles of settlement have been agreed upon, the plan has not yet matured. There is also little if any doubt that the fisheries and navigation of canals and river St. Lawrence have been considered as separate questions, but the details have not been arranged. These subjects, together with the principles on which the claims against Great Britain are to be settled, and the question of the San Juan question, will all be embraced in one treaty, to be submitted to the Senate.

GOV. SAFFORD RECALLED.

Gov. Safford, of Arizona, who came East to attend the organization of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company has been summoned back to assist the people of Arizona in protecting the hostile Indians. He left for California last night.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $125,000.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Thus far there have been five hundred claims filed before the Southern Claim Commission, amounting to $9,500,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1871.

MORE LIFE INSURANCE IRREGULARITIES.

Very serious charges have been made against the officers of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and the stock and policy holders have instituted an investigation into the affairs of the company and the manner of conducting the business.

BIDS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

Bids for supplying a large quantity of clothing, dry goods and hardware for the use of the Indians have been opened by General Parker, Commissioner. The articles bid for were clothing, dry goods, hardware, tobacco, &c. Over seven hundred bids were offered, amounting to five million dollars, and prices ranged generally lower than the current market values. Many prominent houses in St. Louis were among the bidders. The purchasing committee of the Board consists of Geo. H. Stuart of Philadelphia; Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, and Wm. E. Dodge, of New York.

FRAUDULENT BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Frederick Schwartz, formerly a captain in the 104th Regiment New York Volunteers, New York, was arrested four days ago, charged with defrauding the Government by means of fictitious bounty claims, has entered the evidence and on his statement some twelve other persons have been arrested. About six thousand fraudulent claims have been discovered, involving over a million dollars. Hon. Wm. M. Kemples, one of the arrested parties, was examined to-day before United States Commissioner Davenport, and committed in default of $10,000 bail.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION.

A number of prominent Germans in this city have organized for the formation of a general German association, whose aim will be to further the reunion interests of the large number of Germans in this city and vicinity as naturalized citizens.

THE FENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood last night, John O'Neil presiding and Chairman of the Finance Committee; Col. P. Leonard, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Anthony D. Griffin, Chairman of the Military Committee. These three gentlemen were then declared, according to the act of the late convention, the Central Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, and its executive head.

WORTHILY RESTORED.

Mr. Finlay, second officer of the steamer Europa is to receive $10,000 United States bonds as a testimonial for the ability recently displayed by him in bringing the Europa into port after the Captain and mates had been overpowered in a storm. Two thousand dollars will also be distributed among the crew.

GOV. ENGLISH.

A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Hartford says: The first regiment of Connecticut National Guards having been ordered to appear on Wednesday election day on the parade ground for escort duty, it is evident that Gov. English is to assume that he is Governor elect of the State and accept the usual bow.

CARD FROM M. PLACE.

M. Victor Place publishes a card this morning, denying the statements contained him, and says he will soon sail for France and there will be no question of the inquiry already urged in the United States Senate into his transactions on account of the French Government.

GOOD CAUSE FOR TALK.

There is considerable talk in financial circles in regard to $100,000 in government bonds owned by the defunct Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company. It has transpired that these bonds were sold about a year ago, and the proceeds, or part of them, employed to pay off losses, the cash of the company having been exhausted in the manner in which the money was expended does not clearly appear.

Judge Blatchford has granted a motion for an order requiring Gould to give bail in the sum of $100,000 to produce the Erie books. Unless a satisfactory answer is made, Gould will probably be punished for contempt of Court.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Mr. Putnam, a merchant of this city, with two lady friends, was riding in a street car in the Broadway line last evening, when a man named Foster insulted the ladies, Putnam, to avoid a difficulty, determined to leave the car with the ladies, when Foster seized an iron hook belonging to the driver and struck him a terrible blow about the head, fracturing his skull and rendering him insensible. Foster then handed the hook to the driver and fled. Putnam will probably die. Foster has been arrested.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, *alias* "Big Ben," is reported to have escaped from the workhouse yesterday. He had only one week to serve, but the supposition is that he apprehended a second arrest if he stayed out his term. If he only stays away from the city, his escape will not be a matter of much concern.

THE flying horse, which recently carried passengers at City Hall, will be found hereafter at Glenwood Grove.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Border Claims Bill Passed—Mr. Josephs Puts Through a Little Bill Giving Members Seven Dollars per Day After April 7—Large Number of Bills Acted Upon.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. Anderson had passed a joint resolution recalling from the Governor the bill incorporating the Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. It seems the Governor objects to the bill because application for charter was not legally advertised.

The joint resolution fixing a special session in August for the consideration of the report of the Civil Code Commissioners and Supplement relative to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the sinking fund, a bill from the House authorizing the State Printer to sell Bates's Military History, Senate bill for the sale or exchange of State securities to pay the public debt, and the House bill for the completion of the Erie Marine Hospital were all reported with negative recommendation.

Mr. Brooke introduced a bill incorporating Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Company to be located in Chester, Pa.

The supplement for the Ligonier Valley Railroad passed.

The Border Claims Bill Passed.

The border claims bill occupied all the afternoon. Mr. Buckalew incorporated general amendments changing the construction of the bill, appropriating $150,000 per year for five years payments to liquidate the damages amounting in all to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in lieu of certificates of indebtedness at 6 per cent. interest, the first payment to July next, and the rest in four annual payments. The amendments passed by common consent, as acceptable to the parties.

Messrs. White, Evans, Rutan, Olmstead and Allen spoke against the bill; Buckalew and Buckalew in its favor, when the bill passed finally as amended; yeas seventeen, nays fifteen.

The joint resolution from House Ways and Means Committee, paying members seven dollars extra per day from April seventh, was referred to the Finance Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The joint resolution from the Senate, recalling the Loan Bank bill, was concurred in. The bill from the Senate, providing that it shall not be necessary in indictments for involuntary manslaughter to define the means and instrument causing death, was passed.

A joint resolution from the Senate directing the Attorney General to issue a *scire facias* against the Erie Railway to build a bridge over the Delaware river, was passed.

The bill from the Senate changing the terms of the Supreme Court for the Western and Northern Districts, fixing the third Monday of September in the former, to last for ten weeks, passed finally and went to the Governor.

The joint resolution originating in the House against the income tax, was passed finally.

The bill from the Senate authorizing any three persons to form a railroad company to operate free bridges, was passed.

The bill originating in the House authorizing manufacturing establishments to build two miles of railway to connect their works with other railroads, was killed by a tie vote of 49 to 49.

Mr. Dumbell called up the House bill repealing all special laws exempting real estate from taxation, which was discussed till adjournment of the morning session.

Afternoon Session.

Consideration of the bill repealing special tax exemptions was resumed.

Mr. Humphreys made an eloquent speech for the bill, which was opposed by Mr. Chalfant, who passed an amendment offered by Mr. Chalfant providing that all special laws exempting property from taxation be repealed, except in cases where the property is owned by persons receiving charities. His physicians have abandoned all hopes of his recovery.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

Several leading gentlemen are here representing the reform movement, who propose making combinations to secure the nomination of Senator Trumbull or some other prominent reformer for President in 1872. This movement claims to represent some of the most prominent newspapers in the country. Judge Trumbull's friends say he has been sounded on the subject, and is very reticent. He thinks it a little early to bring out a Presidential candidate.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Readjustment of postal salaries.—Upon a careful review of the business done at the following offices, the compensation in each is as follows: Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, $1,300 a year instead of $1,100; Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania, $1,600 instead of $1,400; Bond and Swarthmore, $580 instead of $512. All from July 1, 1871.

Route Agency.—On the line between Crestline, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Thomas Bell is appointed, an additional agent at $1,080 per annum.

Pennsylvania Postmasters Appointed.—At Mason and Dixon, Franklin county, A. F. Brosius, postmaster, vice A. B. Bamhart, resigned. Black Creek, Luzerne county, John Fry, postmaster, vice L. Hutchins, resigned. Lowville, Erie county, Charles Allen, postmaster, vice A. G. Fats, resigned. Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Wm. Fields, postmaster, vice C. P. Leonard, removed. Change name of Mercer Mills, Somerset county, to Myersdale, and appoint Wilson C. Fields, postmaster. Bond to be signed. Change name of Pile Falls, Fayette county, to Falls City.

THE NEW PLANET AMALTHEA.

Commodore Sands, of the United States Naval Observatory, sends a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy that the new planet discovered in New York by Bilk Mar, Dussidorf, was observed here by Prof. Hall on the 29th instant, as follows: Right ascension 11 hours, 22 minutes, 31 seconds. The new planet is of the eleventh magnitude, and is the 113th minor planet. It has been named the Twelfth astronomers Amalthea.

A GENERAL ORDER

Has been issued transferring the military post at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., together with the lands appertaining thereto, to the Ordinance Department. Sufficient storage-room for the engineer property will be left in the old barracks for the accommodation of the engineer keeper of said property until it is furnished by the Ordnance Department. St. Louis Arsenal is transferred to Jefferson Barracks, and the old arsenal site will be known as St. Louis Depot.

THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Has lately unanimously decided in favor of the validity of contracts in which slaves were a consideration.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

Have taken a recess until Wednesday. Though the general principles of settlement have been agreed upon, the plan has not yet matured. There is also little if any doubt that the fisheries and navigation of canals and river St. Lawrence have been considered as separate questions, but the details have not been arranged. These subjects, together with the principles on which the claims against Great Britain are to be settled, and the question of the San Juan question, will all be embraced in one treaty, to be submitted to the Senate.

GOV. SAFFORD RECALLED.

Gov. Safford, of Arizona, who came East to attend the organization of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company has been summoned back to assist the people of Arizona in protecting the hostile Indians. He left for California last night.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $125,000.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Thus far there have been five hundred claims filed before the Southern Claim Commission, amounting to $9,500,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1871.

MORE LIFE INSURANCE IRREGULARITIES.

Very serious charges have been made against the officers of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and the stock and policy holders have instituted an investigation into the affairs of the company and the manner of conducting the business.

BIDS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

Bids for supplying a large quantity of clothing, dry goods and hardware for the use of the Indians have been opened by General Parker, Commissioner. The articles bid for were clothing, dry goods, hardware, tobacco, &c. Over seven hundred bids were offered, amounting to five million dollars, and prices ranged generally lower than the current market values. Many prominent houses in St. Louis were among the bidders. The purchasing committee of the Board consists of Geo. H. Stuart of Philadelphia; Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, and Wm. E. Dodge, of New York.

FRAUDULENT BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Frederick Schwartz, formerly a captain in the 104th Regiment New York Volunteers, New York, was arrested four days ago, charged with defrauding the Government by means of fictitious bounty claims, has entered the evidence and on his statement some twelve other persons have been arrested. About six thousand fraudulent claims have been discovered, involving over a million dollars. Hon. Wm. M. Kemples, one of the arrested parties, was examined to-day before United States Commissioner Davenport, and committed in default of $10,000 bail.

GERM

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

THE citizens still continue the good work before the License Board. Yesterday decisions were rendered in forty-three cases, of which twenty-four were refused and nineteen granted. The record for the four days, so far as there have been decisions rendered, stands—refused, sixty-one; granted, forty-four.

IN the Ku-Klux bill is an extraordinary piece of legislation, pray tell us what do you call the Ku-Klux bands? We have plenty of indignation about the law in the Democratic papers, but not a word about the villains it was designed to punish. May we not conclude, therefore, that it is not so much the law itself as its uses that so much disturb the Democracy?

IN condemning the apportionment bill a State paper cites as an instance of glaring outrage the fact that Philadelphia, with 158,632 taxables, is allowed only four Senators, while Allegheny county, with but 65,995 taxables, is given three. The *Press* admits the "glaring outrage," but notes the fact that it is perpetrated by the State Constitution, that instrument providing that no city or county shall be allowed to have more than four Senators.

THOSE papers which, contrary to the statement in the COMMERCIAL, asserted so positively and with such particularity as to lead to the belief that they knew what they were talking about, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had obtained possession of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, have probably by this time begun to suspect that they were in error. At any rate nothing has appeared in support of their statements, and there is very little probability that there will, however much we might wish to have it otherwise.

INDICATIONS are every day multiplying that Prince Erie has pretty nearly reached the end of his tether. The fraudulent overissue of thirty thousand shares of stock by the President of the road has been clearly proved by the recent investigations which have been made before the Master in Equity. JAY GOULD has been four times ordered by the Court to produce the transfer books of the Company, but as yet has failed to do so. It is stated that the Master will soon certify to the United States Circuit Court the proceedings had before him. This looks as if the Court was in earnest in the matter, and has an ominous appearance for FISK and GOULD. A report is current that the managers are preparing to remove the offices of the road to Jersey City. This shows that they entertain fears of their safety. It is a long lane which has no turning.

THE act to provide for an inspector of drugs, for Allegheny county, introduced by Mr. ROBB, has not been asked for, so far as we can learn, either by the people, or by physicians, or those engaged in the drug business. It provides for the appointment of an inspector of drugs at a salary of $2,500 a year, in addition to which he is to be allowed office rent, cost of analyzing, and necessary traveling expenses. As he can make an analysis of any drug or medicine, at any time, there is no limit to the expenses of the office. At the rate now charged the county for chemical analyses, the expenses of this office might be swelled to ten thousand dollars a year, or more. In view of the fact that there is no one here asking for the passage of the bill, excepting the parties who expect to profit by it, our Representatives can judge whether the measure is a proper one or not.

THE report which in Madrid was believed to have proceeded from Minister SICKLES, that Spain had offered to sell Cuba to the United States for $160,000,000, was indignantly denied in Congress by the Colonial Minister. His words were:

"I declare solemnly, in the name of the Government, that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have but one price—the blood of the Spanish army—that army of Peninsulars and natives who are resolved to lose everything before losing honor."

This may not be "protesting too much," but it must be admitted that it is very much in that style. And then the Spaniards sometimes have a way as well as an honesty of their own when an enterprise in diplomacy is on foot. We mean to say that while the reported offer to sell Cuba may not be true, it might be, notwithstanding the above denial.

MEN and parties generally proclaim and act out what they feel and seldom take part against that with which they sympathize. It is plain, therefore, why the Ku-Klux rascals are never rebuked by Democratic leaders, and why they feel that they have their moral support. There is not the shadow of a doubt that if the Democratic leaders only felt so disposed, they could change the face of things in the South in one month. But they never make the attempt, simply because they either approve of Ku-Kluxism or are afraid of dividing the party—for the Ku-Klux are an important wing of the Democratic party. It was the rebellion that united the loyal masses to save the Government, and they will be not less united in the coming Presidential election for similar reasons, which the Ku-Klux Democracy so vividly illustrate. The blood of the murdered citizens will not be spilt in vain.

THE proposed English tax on matches has taxed the patience of the poorer classes to such a point as to give rise to fears of attacks upon the Government, and has generally raised LUCIFER. The proposed tax would double the present cost of a box of matches in that country, and although this may appear a very light matter, it is not so in reality, the poor being very poor indeed. Numerous mass meetings have been held in London by the working classes, denouncing the proposed imposition in the most unmeasured terms. The probability is that the tax will be given up—it has already caused so great an outburst of sulphurous feeling. The English Government has several times found its match in the people, as in the case of the poll tax imposed in the time of RICHARD II., the ship tax during the reign of CHARLES I., and the bread tax in the earlier days of Queen VICTORIA. On all these occasions the land was in a blaze. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to be very careful as to what tax he tacks on to the burdened people. A little more friction will set them on fire.

TALKING BACK.

There is a curious similarity between the present contrariety of view on the part of Northern and Southern Democracy, and the excited debates of the diabolic dignitaries whose caucus proceedings MILTON reports, in reference to the recovery of their lost dominion. Some of these were for the employment of strategy, for temporary acquiescence, for masterly inactivity, for the policy of waiting until "something should turn up." Others—and it must be confessed they constituted the more distinguished and intellectual portion of the Conference—were "still for war," for open hostility, unconcealed hatred and general straight-forward damnableness. The efforts of the Democratic press at the North to convey the impression that the South entertained no real purpose of re-opening the reconstruction issues, is met in the South by decided resistance and rebuke. We stated, a few days ago, that the honest sentiments and opinions of the Southern people were—in spite of the contrary assertions of Northern Democratic journals—reflected in the leading papers of that section. Hypocrisy in the homage which vice pays to virtue, for the furtherance of its own ulterior objects. Hence the statement of the *World*, and other leading organs of its party, that the "situation" would be accepted as an accomplished fact: as, also, the assurances conveyed in the recently published Democratic address, that no intention existed of interfering with reconstruction. But the people of the South, whatever their many other defects, possess the qualities of sincerity and explicit speech. It is hardly to be wondered at that this should be so—they held their mastery for so long a period, and have been so thoroughly accustomed to see their wishes take the place of law. There is no reason in the world why an autocrat should not be sincere, when the crooking of his little finger can take off a rebellious head. To show that the South has not yet outgrown this imperial temper, we quote the following extracts from two of its leading journals, the subject under consideration being the cooing whispers of the Democratic manifesto, and the plausible indications of the *New York World*. The *Mobile Register* declares that the South will not accept negro suffrage and the Fifteenth Amendment, and makes return for the great organ's advice to "Southern impracticables" in this swift-rewarded manner:

"We retort, then, on 'Northern Impracticables' like the *World*, who persistently close their eyes to this great power of race instinct, and who reject a law that God has imprinted on the hearts of all men, since as the watchword of victory. Try it, *World*, without faith. It is in the bramble-bush of unbelief. Armies, religions, military or political, are never led to victory by unbelievers like the *World*. It is afraid of its own cause; afraid of the very truths it is most profoundly grounded in. How can there be inspiration—the *fons aquæ* of triumph—in the counsels of the leadership of such a journal?"

That is a hard and unkind hit. "Armies are never led to victory by unbelievers." Now the *World* does not deserve this taunt: for if, during the rebellion, it didn't believe in the ultimate success of the South, it certainly made most heroic efforts to make it appear so. It did the best it could, and LEE himself did no more. The sneer of the *Register* is therefore rank ingratitude.

The Montgomery *Mail* likewise comes to the rescue. It says:

"The great national objection to the Fifteenth Amendment lies in the fact that as long as it occupies a place in the Constitution of the United States it is a standing admission on the part of the whole people that the bayonet may be rightfully used in overthrowing the 'old landmarks' of popular and free Government. Can the *World* see no danger in that admission not worth, at least, an effort to escape from? And who is left to make that effort if not the Democratic party?"

These extracts—and others like them which might be selected from almost every Southern journal of influence—sufficiently demonstrate the fact that those who shape and mould the public opinion of the South intend to fight the coming battle upon the basis of the platform of 1868, which declared the Reconstruction acts to be "unconstitutional, null and void." Set over against authentic and authoritative declarations like these, the dulcet breathings of the Northern Democratic press and Congressional manifesto are as a lullaby to the sound of thunder. We suspect our contemporaries on this side of Mason and Dixon's line will henceforth be kept pretty busy in crying to their injudicious allies, "hush!"

RULLOFF, THE MURDERER.

People not a few, who have no admiration natural or acquired for moral monstrosities, are growing interested in the murderer RULLOFF. The stories at first circulated concerning his scholarship, full as they were of adjectives expressive of admiration, were little adapted to command the respect, or enlist the sympathy of any but the ignorant or the credulous. RULLOFF's reported displays of learning irresistibly reminded skeptical readers of Mr. JENKINSON's stereotyped erudition (in the Vicar of Wakefield), with its "Manetho, Berosus, Ocellus Lucanus," and its "*anarchon ara kai ateleuton to pan*." Even the statement of the intelligent and respectable lawyer of Meadville seemed to indicate little more than that the criminal was a very clever villain who possessed some mechanical genius, a good memory and a taste for reading. Even this latter point was left in doubt, as the scraps of information so adroitly thrown out might be merely a portion of his apparatus for deception, or might have been acquired for the gratification of his own vanity in display. This country, with its millions of superficial readers really interested in knowledge and prepared to admire its possessors, presents an excellent field for such charlatans. Then, the department of study in which RULLOFF, in the early newspaper reports, was represented as excelling, seemed to afford easy opportunities for imposition on one side, and for mistake on the other. To persons ignorant of all languages except their own, perhaps no sort of knowledge is more imposing, or more exaggerative in the impression which it produces, than skill or even pretension to skill, as a linguist. The traditional reverence for Greek, Hebrew and Latin, also, among people of the English stock, is still so deep that they are easily awed by the assumption of uncommon familiarity with mysteries so recondite and sublime. Mere grammatical formulas, consecrated in the usage of the schools, and vaguely familiar without being known in their significance to the illiterate, appear to have the power of awakening associations by which the reason and imagination of certain persons are led captive. Even scholars have sometimes been thus blinded and induced to recognize in the mere impostor a man of attainments and tastes kindred to their own, if not one supernaturally furnished with the knowledge they had collected by laborious efforts. How otherwise account for the testimony which poor DR. BUSH, really a man of solid learning, gave to the philological attainments of that mere wind-bag, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS? How otherwise account for the terms laudatory of their scholarship, in which the newspapers constantly refer to public men whom competent judges among their friends do not regard as scholars at all? Even college professors and trustees, all, of course, scholars themselves, are evidently liable to similar mistakes, as they yearly confer the highest academical degrees upon shallow pretenders.

But we have slightly digressed from RULLOFF. Until very recently the public had no evidence to show that he was not the mere ruffian his crimes prove him to be. It was, indeed, difficult to believe that a monster capable of the deeds which he is known to have committed, could ever have been much influenced by scientific tastes and enthusiasm, or that he could be self-educated in any proper sense of the word. His case has recalled that of EUGENE ARAM, the Yorkshire schoolmaster, whom BULWER has made the hero of one of his novels. He was executed in 1759 for the murder of DANIEL CLARKE many years before. The cases, however, are not parallel. ARAM committed the offense in the heat of passion, and after prolonged and intolerable provocation. RULLOFF murdered his wife and child twenty or more years ago, and has pursued a career of crime ever since, at last perpetrating another murder, apparently without one compunctious visiting of nature in the entire long period. With such a career there may be nothing absolutely inconsistent in the possession of extensive general knowledge or even in considerable devotion to books in the intervals of leisure from more exciting pursuits. But these words do not describe RULLOFF's intellectual attainments and character, as they are represented by Professor MATHER of Amherst College, who from his position and reputation ought to be a competent witness. RULLOFF is not a mere dabbler in philology, or a mere intellectual dilettante of any class, but so earnest a student of language and such an enthusiast in the establishment of a theory of his own regarding its origin, that in all probability he has long been and is now a monomaniac on the subject. In other words, the man is insane. Probably endowed with little if any conscience in the beginning and unaffected, perhaps unreached by religious influences, he has pursued his idea in the elaboration of his linguistic theory, regardless of all other considerations. His crimes were committed that he might secure leisure and means for the cultivation of his favorite pursuits. This is a simple and obvious elucidation of the man's character and acts, and we think it must occur as probable to every attentive reader of Professor MATHER's statement. An asylum for the insane, with careful guardianship, would seem to be the right place for RULLOFF.

HERE is an extract from the speech of a distinguished Democratic politician, delivered a few days ago:

"What interest have the property holders of the South in creating disturbance? They are steadily winning their way back to the control of their State Governments by dignity, patience and wisdom. The Radicals were the only persons interested in creating these disturbances."

And here is an illustration of the "dignity, patience and wisdom," which shed lustre upon them:

"On Sunday night last a party of disguised men rode to the house of Mr. Hubert Melton, an elderly Union man of Southern birth, living on his little farm near Old Store, Chesterfield county, S. C., and called for him to come out. When he appeared at the door accompanied by his wife and daughter, all three were immediately shot. The wife was instantly killed, and Mr. Melton was fatally and his daughter dangerously wounded. Mr. Melton was a collector of delinquent taxes."

We have steadily urged upon Congress the adoption of a pacific and magnanimous policy towards the South, and have not sought to conceal our opinion that bad local governments had to a considerable extent increased the morbid public sentiment which in those States obstructed the functions of justice. We have urged amnesty for past offenses, questioned the wisdom of enlarging national jurisdiction at the expense of local self-government, except in the last extremity, and have explicitly and repeatedly stated our conviction that the remedy for the disorders which afflict the South was not to be found solely in penal statutes. But in front of such foul murder as is related in this extract—which is not an isolated, but a representative instance of the costs of loyalty in that quarter, what hideous mummery are the hollow phrases of this politician. Not only does the South seem bent on demonstrating the justice of the passage of the Southern Force bill, but also of showing the absolute necessity of its immediate and vigorous application. We had hoped it might remain as a dead letter, but if the people of the disaffected States *will* give it vitality, how can they complain if retribution should follow outrage?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Belgium has a great "sensation" in the person of a young lady who on every Friday presents "an image of the bleeding form of Christ on the Cross." It appears that about eight o'clock in the morning she falls into a sort of trance in which she says that she beholds in vision the scene of the Passion. Until five o'clock in the day she remains in coma, blood appearing substantially. At that hour she recovers and remains in her usual condition until the following Friday. Very eminent physicians have examined the case, and feel unable to declare that the girl is an imposter.

Mr. Beecher at one time made a persistent effort to induce the women of his church to take part in the social meetings. As the result of this effort a lank female gospeller arose one evening and recited a well learned homily, which was not edifying. The next Friday evening, and the next, the same woman delivered the same harangue. The case was becoming in some aspects ludicrous, and in all quite serious. Finally, on the third evening, after the speaker had concluded, Mr. Beecher lifted up his head, which had been buried in his hands, and said quietly: "*Nevertheless*, brethren, I am in favor of having women speak in the prayer meeting."

The importation of canary birds this season is said to be unprecedented, no less than fifty thousand of the birds having been shipped to four parties in New York and two in Philadelphia. The main source from which all countries derive their supply of canaries is the Hartz Mountains in Germany, where almost the entire peasantry set apart a single room in their houses for the breeding of these little creatures. A small revenue additional to that derived from the regular occupation of each family is provided in this way, something as families in the Eastern States devote spare moments of time to braiding straw hats. Artificial nests are hung up on the walls of the apartment, where the birds propagate plentifully all through the months of March and April. About the 1st of September the young are at an age suitable for market, and New York importers improve the opportunity to visit Germany, going through numerous villages in person, and buying up sometimes a dozen birds in one place and twenty-five or thirty in another. The average cost of each bird landed in New York in good health is computed at $2 10.

A case of much importance to business men was recently decided in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. The Stark Mills having established a reputation for seamless bags of their production, these were rivaled by another concern, which took the name of Star Mills, and closely imitated the trade-mark of the former, except that Star replaced Stark. The Court held this an infringement on an established trade mark, and amerced the Star Mills in $6,032 damages.

The Committee on Agriculture of the Massachusetts Legislature, have made a report on an order referred to them in relation to the epizootic optha (cattle disease) in which they give a history of the disease, and arrive at the conclusion that no further legislation is necessary on the subject. They express the belief that, with a greater number of veterinary surgeons, and a greater practical knowledge of cattle diseases and its proper treatment among farmers, which can best be supplied by prominence being given to courses of veterinary instruction at the agricultural colleges of the country, the disease will be relieved of much of its danger.

The manufacture of garters and suspenders is a business of greater magnitude than is generally supposed. Two factories, one at Waterbury, Conn. and the other at East Hampton, Mass., have each a capital of $300,000, and produce about $2,000,000 per annum. Their suspender production alone is five hundred dozens per day, each. There are about one hundred smaller manufacturers of suspenders, whose average daily make is from twenty to one hundred dozens. The ranging sale of suspenders is sixty cents per pair, and garters eighty-five cents. The highest cost suspenders are fifteen dollars per pair; high cost garters begin at fifteen dollars. The latest novelty in the line of ladies garters are broad velvet bands, heavily fringed and gilt mounted.

A writer in the Buffalo *Express* says that the supply of water to the people of that city ought soon to be effected by pumping machinery, especially where it is operated by steam power, when it can be avoided. It is expensive, it is uncertain, and the water is rarely supplied in abundance. Nearly all our great cities are supplied with water by means of aqueducts, from reservoirs; so it is in Europe, save in the instance of London, which is in part supplied by steam pumping machinery. It may be new to some people to learn that the so-called new river, an open canal which supplies water to some of the population of London, is but thirty-eight miles long, eighteen feet wide and four feet deep.

The National gas well at Buffalo has reached a depth of five hundred and ninety-four feet. A vein of mineral water has been struck, which was thrown out with considerable force, and accompanied by a considerable volume of gas. The water it is said has been pronounced by experts to be similar in its chemical constituents to the celebrated Plantagenet springs of St. Catherines.

Disregarding the repeated assurances of agents of the respective lines, that the steamers City of Paris and Oceanic were not racing when they left New York, many persons are said to have ventured considerable sums on the result, among them two prominent members of the Stock Exchange, and several well-known habitues of the Union Club, whose aggregate wagers are estimated at $20,000.

The Charleston Sisters of Mercy have received $12,000 from the Treasury Department on account of the destruction of their hospital during the war, and the care they took of wounded soldiers of the Union army. The sum was appropriated at the last session of Congress.

PERSONAL.

A friend of ex-Collector Bailey, the defaulter, writes from Montevideo to say that he is not living in luxury and splendor there, but is working industriously and successfully as an agent in the production of various classes of American manufactures in the cities of South America, and so far from living on ill-gotten gains, he is compelled to earn his daily bread by his daily labor, and is honestly trying to do so.

Mr. Spurgeon has celebrated the marriage of Lorne and the Princess Louise in a characteristic fashion. He has published a book in white and gilt, looking like the ordinary wedding present, and entitled "The Wedding"—the whole being a sermon on the parable of the wedding garment, in which the terrible doctrines of Calvanism are dwelt upon with peculiar gusto.

Professor Agassiz, who has been the guest of Hon. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, while attending the Scientific Convention in Washington, dined Friday night last with Senator Sumner. This is the first time that Professor Agassiz has appeared in society or in public since his illness, which threatened at one time to break him down completely.

In the new German Parliament there is one member who is deaf as a post, and yet not only delivers frequent and excellent speeches, but mingles as freely in the debates, and answers his adversaries' attacks, as ready and unhesitatingly as any of his colleagues. This is the famous historian Henrich von Tretschke. He is enabled to take part in the discussion, not by the use of finer language, nor by guessing an orator's words from the motion of his lips, but by the services of one of his fellow-members, Herr Wehrenpfennig, who sits at his right hand, writing down word by word every speech delivered in the House.

Miss H. G. Hosmer, writing from Rome, rallies to the defense of her sister artist, Vinnie Ream, from unjust criticism. She says: "I knew Miss Ream personally when in Rome, and I lift up my voice in her defense. I believe her to be a conscientious and hard-working artist, and as much entitled to the credit of her work as any artist I know. All artists expect their works to be criticised, but we women artists will not hear that we are imposters without asking for proofs. Our brother sculptors do not hesitate to say that we require more aid in our studies than is strictly legitimate. We recommend them to state who those vague and mysterious beings are who assist us in our labors. We, ourselves, invite them to come forth. We wish to see them. Furthermore, we wish the world to see them. We feel that public curiosity ought to be excited regarding individuals of whom one has heard so much and seen so little; but, until these individuals are forthcoming, we resent all such accusations as unjust, ungenerous and contemptible."

IT is found that the grasshoppers, which have ravaged Utah four years now, will tarry the fifth. It is stated that many farmers are afraid of utter ruin. In many places there will be no land put under cultivation, for the people have not the seed to sow, and they have about as little faith as they have seed. A bishop, who some years ago was a well-to-do farmer, reports himself and the people of his district utterly destitute. The reports from other settlements south of this are as bad. But for the mineral discoveries in every part of the Territory, the labor they furnish and the hope they inspire, Utah would have lost thousands of persons this year from the population. The Mormon papers did everything they possibly could to throw discredit upon the reports of the first discoveries, and now that the truth is out and demonstrable, Brigham Young has instructed his bishops to take up all the mountain land where minerals are discovered and preserve it to the saints, and his press and Deseret telegraph are now at work to give glowing reports of every new discovery, so that there may be an undue excitement, disappointment, and, if he can succeed, a revulsion against Utah.

THE closing lecture of the Mercantile Library Lecture course will be delivered to-night by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., who is to speak on "Orators and Oratory." Of late years the lecture system has grown into an institution. During the past season our own citizens have had the opportunity of listening to the utterances of such men as Sumner, Phillips, and other recognized teachers and leaders among men. That these have produced beneficial results, liberalizing thought and enlarging sympathy, it is impossible to doubt. The gentleman who is to occupy the platform to-night is a man of rare gifts and culture, and has a special right to speak upon the subject which he has chosen. We should all be delighted to hear Shakspeare lecture on poetry, or Michael Angelo on sculpture, or Turner on painting, or Mozart on song, for the reason that all these were masters of their respective guilds. Well, if we cannot have the pleasure of hearing either of these interpreters discourse upon his art, it is at least possible to treat ourselves to the enjoyment of listening to an orator upon oratory. The lecture will form a brilliant and fitting close to a useful and important course.

GENERAL BUTLER says that of 400,000 barrels of mackerel caught last year by American fishermen (no other fish being caught within the three-mile limit), 22,000 were caught in Canadian waters, but only 4,400 within the three-mile limit. These, at $15 per barrel, would amount to $66,000. The profits of catching mackerel are about 15 per cent., and this, minus the interest, or 9 per cent, of $66,000, equal to $2,940 a year, is the cash value to the Canadians of the fish taken within the three-mile limit by American fishermen. It is not, therefore, the value of the privilege so much as the offensive way in which the Dominion authorities have enforced their laws, that causes our fishermen to complain.

"It is announced that Mr. Walt. Whitman is writing a new poem, to be entitled 'France.'" We hope the subject will relate to the Paris Communists. They have behaved so wickedly that not even such a punishment would, in our judgment, be too severe.

GENERAL GRANT'S next visit will be to Massachusetts, to attend the anniversary of the Army of the Potomac, in Boston, on the 12th of May.

THE MURDERER RUHLOFF.

His Classical and Lingual Knowledge—Has a "Special Revelation."

The man Ruhlof, who is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, at Binghampton, New York, on the 18th of May, is regarded as one of the most extraordinary characters that has disgraced the human species. Professor Maher, of Amherst College, visited him a few days since, and by request of the condemned tested his classical and lingual knowledge. The Professor, in his account of the visit, says:

"Thinking that something from the "Memorabilia" might be appropriate to his present needs, I suggested the third chapter, first book, where the sentiments of Socrates with reference to God and duty in their purity and exaltation approach so nearly to Biblical revelation; and he at once gave me the Greek. Other parts of the same work, as well as the "Iliad" of Homer and some of the plays of Sophocles, he showed great familiarity with. Then, in order to show his thoroughness, he criticized the common rendering of certain passages, and he did it with such subtlety and discrimination and elegance as to show that his critical study of these minor points was more remarkable than his powers of memory; in fact I should say that subtlety of analysis and reasoning was the marked characteristic of his mind. On one or two passages of Homer, in particular, he showed great acuteness of criticism, and a most thorough appreciation of the grandeur of the sentiment. One of two renderings of President Felton he opposed most vigorously, and when I supported the common version he quoted from a vast range of classics to confirm his view. His theory of language I reserved entirely upon him, for it is too voluble for general reader. It is very original, is quite contrary to the established views upon comparative philology, and probably will never be of any practical use. Most persons think him a monomaniac on this, and certainly his enthusiasm is most remarkable. He sat there in his chains, just sentenced by the highest court to die on the gallows, and without a word, or apparently a thought, about his doom, he argued and plead for his favorite theory as though he were in vestibule for his life and was deferring the vote. He is anxious to have philologists examine the manuscript of his work. He urged me to come with several such men, and took me time to explain what his theory is true. He asked my pardon for the appointment of the gallows, and said he felt convinced that this theory of language was a revelation to him, and that perhaps a hundred years might elapse ere it would be known again, and then added, significantly, "and you know that whatever is discovered

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 27, 1871.

ney is becoming more plentiful, and borrowers od standing are supplied more liberally at the s and deposit houses where they keep their ac- ts. As yet there is little improvement in either supply or rates with private lenders.

he demand for local stocks and the bonds of the heny Valley or Pittsburgh and Connellsville s is much better, and notwithstanding the high a comparatively of these latter securities, there requent transactions in them. Pittsburgh and ellsville 7s are up to 95, and firm at that price.

fessrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following ations of Government bonds in New York to- as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their spondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
Bonds of 1881	116¼	116½	116¾
Bonds of 1862	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Bonds of 1863	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Bonds of 1865	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾	112¾
Bonds of 1867	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Bonds of 1868	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5	110⅝	111	111⅛

ess T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue Wood street, quote United States securities in York to-day as follows:

ed States 6s of 1881	111½
ed States 5-20s of 1862	116½
ed States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
ed States 5-20s of 1865	113½
ed States 10-40s	109½
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112½
n Pacific Railroad	89
ral Pacific Railroad	103½
ency Pacifics	115¾

The following table, made up from dispatches re- d at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo ing, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of vay Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 27, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
H	161¾	161¾	160½	160½	160¾	160¾
ering	86½	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
	21	21	21	21	21	21
	110¾	110¾	110	110	110	109¾
on	122¾	122¾	122¾	122		
Cent	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
a Cent			107	107		
& Pitts	136½	136¾	136¾	136¾	134½	134½
N. W	85	85	85	85	85	85
ver	97	97	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Island	111	111	111	111	111	111
ana	63	63¾	63	63¾	63¾	63¾
	81	81	81	81	81¼	81¼
Wabash	62¾	62	62	62¾		
ern	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾		
Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
& Miss	53	53	53	53¼	49	50¼
	118¾	118	118			
ern	120	119¾	120			
& Erie	21	21	21			
	84	84	84			
on	84¾	84¾	83¾			
Tel	61	61	60¾	61	59	
hsilver	13¾	13¾	13¾			
Mail	48¾	48¾	47¾	48¼	46¾	46¾
ss Ex			44	44¾		
s-F. Ex			44	44¾		
rican Ex			43	43		
Ex			83	84		
	110¾	110¾	110¾	111	111¼	111¾

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the follow- quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most re stocks:

sylvania Central	65½
adelphia and Erie	28
gh Navigation	30½
wissa preferred	48
reek and Allegheny Railroad	61¾
gh Valley Railroad	61¾
h Pennsylvania Railroad	46½
hen and Amboy Railroad	129½
ykill Navigation	18
ding	54 11-16

JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave- (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stock margin for the same commission and on the e terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan unts of $500 and upwards on collateral or well in- sed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or ghemy county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, April 28, 1871. }

SMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of an- ation, buyers absenting themselves, at least e were none on hand. So far as relates to prices nave no change to note. It is an easy matter to ertain at what price you can purchase oil at, but selling figures are altogether another matter.

CRUDE.

he following are the asking figures: Spot 10¾c.; il 10¾c.; sellers' option July 10½c.; buyers' on till July 10½c.; sellers's option all year 10¾c.; ers' option all year 12½c.

REFINED.

'e did not hear of a single operation. The inal figures were as follows: Spot or April, c.; May, 23@23½c.; June, 24c.; July 24c.; buyers' on till July, 24c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

ITSBURGH, April 27.—The *Herald* says: The ket was inactive to-day; lower creek $3.25@3.40, upon upper creek $3.80@3.85 offered for spot, $2.90 for regular delivery, with sellers at $3.00@ 95.

SALES.

o bbls upper creek.....$3 90
o bbls lower creek.....3 92½
o bbls upper creek.....3 90
o bbls spot.....3 95
o bbls Story Farm.....4 00
o bbls Rouseville.....4 00
o bbls spot.....3 95
o bbls lower creek.....3 97½
o bbls lower creek.....3 97½
o bbls lower creek, S. O., first 6 months.....3 95
o bbls Oil City.....4 22½
o bbls upper creek, S. O., first 6 mos.....3 90

EW YORK, April 27, closing 26th.—Crude in bulk ually held at 12c, with sales of 2,400 bbls; refined at 22½c for spot; sales 2,000 bbls; 2,000 bbls of contract, at 22c; 1,000 bbls for June, rumored , at 24½; 1,000 bbls each May and June, 23½c. Philadel- c delivery: Market quiet and prices unchanged; ined 23¾@23¾c for June; July and August, c; 500 bbls each May and June, 23¾c. Philadel- a delivery: Market quiet and prices unchanged; ined 23¾@23¾c for July and August, c; 500 bbls each May and June, 23¾c. Philadel- a delivery: Market quiet and prices unchanged; ined 23¾@23¾c for June; July and August, c; 500 bbls each May and June, 23¾c. Philadel- a delivery: Market quiet and prices unchanged; ined 23¾@23¾c for

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Payment of the Trist Claim Delayed.

Gen. Butler Puts in a Bill of Fees and Stops Payment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1871.

Butler and the Trist Claim.

It was stated in these dispatches last night that Nicholas P. Trist's claim for negotiating the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty some twenty years ago, which was passed through the last Congress through the efforts of Messrs. Sumner and Banks, was paid at the Treasury Department yesterday. This was a mistake, and arose through information given by the warrant officer in that department. It now appears that such claim has not been paid, and from present indication it will not be for some time to come. The reason for the delay is because General Butler has notified Comptroller Taylor that there are certain attorneys' fees, amounting to one-fifth of the whole appropriation, which must first be satisfied or provided for before the money is turned over. Heretofore, where the Comptroller has received such notifications as these, he has paid no attention to them, but has proceeded to pay the claims in accordance with their legal demands. But in the present instance, without any power of attorney being filed or any evidence furnished to show why delay should be made in liquidating the claim according to the tenor of the law of Congress, the Comptroller has refused payment on no stronger authority than the mere paragraph letter from Butler, setting forth that there were certain fees which claimed owed. Yesterday evening Butler denied that he was interposing any objections to the settlement of this claim, but his letter on file in the department to-day effectually silences all his denials. The parties on whose behalf Butler claims to appear are the heirs of the late Linus M. Childs, of Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1871.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS TO BE RENDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

It has been stated that the decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to the Legal Tender cases would be announced Monday next, but it is now positively ascertained that the opinions of the majority and minority of the court will not then be read. They will be reserved for the adjourned term, which commences October 16th. It is understood, however, that an elaborate opinion will be read on Monday announcing the unanimous decision of the court on the collateral point, sustaining the validity of gold contracts made since the passage of the Legal Tender act in 1862. Several important cases which have been argued this term will not be decided until after the expiration of the recess, among which is the case of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, involving the question of the constitutionality of the civil rights bill. The case of Klein & Parpont, involving the constitutionality of the so-called Drake amendment, relating to the effect of pardons in the Court of Claims, will be heard after adjournment until October, and also will be the case of Watson *et al. versus* Jones *et al.*, involving the decision of the Presbyterian Church property of the Presbyterian Church North and South. In the latter case hopes are entertained that the differences will be accommodated and an amicable settlement effected by the general assemblies of the two churches this summer, and it is probably in this view that the Supreme Court defers its decision. In the case of White *vs.* Hart *et al.*, an appeal from the Supreme Court of Georgia, involving the binding force of notes given for slaves before the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, will not be decided until argument is heard in the matter. Court of Holmes *vs.* Seever, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Arkansas, which will most probably be reached before December next. The decision in the former case will turn upon the question whether the provision of the Georgia constitution, prohibiting the enforcement of any debt consideration which was a slave or slaves or hire thereof is in contravention of the article of the Constitution which declares that no State shall make any law impairing obligation of contract. The decision of the Supreme Court, rendered a few weeks ago in a case in which a note for slaves was concerned, was determined by other considerations and the impression prevalent in some quarters that the foregoing question was then decided is therefore erroneous.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Election on the Flick Amendment—A Very Light Vote.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 27, 1871.

Very little interest was manifested in the election on the Flick amendment to-day. No returns from the interior of the State have been received. The vote in this city, in seven townships, for ratification of amendment, three hundred and eleven; for rejection, seven hundred and twenty-four. The full vote of these townships is fully five thousand.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, yesterday were shocked by the announcement of the death of J. M. Ruth, business manager of the Lawrence *Tribune*. He retired Wednesday evening at eleven o'clock and was found dead in his bed the next morning. He left a note in his memorandum book, substantially as follows, to his wife, dated 10:30 P. M.: "I have taken a prescription of quinine, at the direction of Dr. Mott. I feel a strange sensation coming on; my sight is growing dim; if I die I wish my body examined; if we do not meet again I hope we shall meet in Heaven." Yesterday an examination was made by the Board of Physicians. They have found symptoms of poison, but have not yet concluded their examination. Dr. Medicott was arrested and lodged in jail. Mrs. Ruth is in Leavenworth. The former husband of Mrs. Ruth was a lawyer of St. Louis, from whom she was divorced and subsequently married Ruth.

The Workingmens' International Union met in New York last night and pledged all moral and material aid to the coal miners on the strike in Pennsylvania, and declaring that the Communists of Paris deserve the sympathy and co-operation, as far as practicable of all true lovers of liberty.

The Bonnet Carre crevasse was 1,100 feet wide at two P. M. on Wednesday, one-sixth of the whole volume of water in the Mississippi at that point passing through. Poverty Point and Manard crevasses are closed. Nothing was heard from the Bonnet Carre crevasse yesterday. There is no material change in the flood on the Jackson Railroad.

Miss Linda Gilbert, one of the managers of the proposed lottery for the benefit of abandoned women, has sued the Chicago *Post* for libel, laying damages at $25,000.

The Executive Board of the W. B. A. held a meeting at Pottsville yesterday afternoon, and resolved not to accept the proposition of the operators, but proposed to resume work as soon as practicable on a basis of $2 75, with wages for miners at $12 85, inside laborers $10 10 and outside laborers $10 10, with a sliding scale down to $2 50, and an increase of one cent on wages for every three cents rise in the price of coal above $2 75 at Port Carbon.

Andrew Thompson, who murdered Mrs. Haggerty and three children, in Clayton county, Iowa, in December, 1868, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State on the ground of want of jurisdiction and insufficiency of indictment to sustain the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The court sustained the latter point, and the prisoner, by his own confession, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

President Grant arrived in Harrisburg last night, and is the guest of Don Cameron. He proceeds to Washington this morning.

The forty-sixth semi-annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio commenced at Williamsburg, Ohio, on Wednesday. John Gundry, of Cincinnati, was elected Grand Scribe, instead of the late H. V. Horton, deceased. Reports from many parts of the State show favorable results in the effort to strictly enforce the laws against liquor selling.

Bishop Clark has somewhat improved the last few days.

A meeting of the directors of three coal companies was held in Scranton, yesterday. They decline to meet a committee of miners, stating that the local officers will receive communications, should the miners have any to make. The miners will meet to-day in secret session.

Desicating winds continue to prevail all over Central and Northern California, and the crops are certainly damaged very extensively.

A fight took place, Wednesday, between negro outlaws in Robison county, N. C., and a party of citizens under command of the Sheriff, in which two of the Sheriff's posse were killed and one wounded. No particulars.

The press of California unanimously, editorially, indorses the verdict in the Fair case, and congratulates San Francisco and the State on the vindication of law, justice, morality and decency in the result of the trial.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—River twelve feet and falling. Arrived—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Collier, St. Louis; Nashville, Kanawha. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Collier, Pittsburgh. Showery this forenoon; clear this evening and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—River falling, with five feet seven inches in the chute, and five feet seven inches in the canal. Cloudy and warm. Arrived—Nightingale, Kansas river; Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—Nightingale, Cincinnati; Lawrence, Memphis. The N. J. Bigley came through the canal and attempted to take her barge, sunk on the reef some time ago, but failed and passed on to Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 27.—Weather cloudy, with a heavy rain last night; mercury 70. River rising slowly. Down—Ingomar, 9 P. M.; Bowling Green, Bowling Green packet, 9 P. M.; Tennessee, Louisville packet, 7 P. M.; Indiana, packet, 8 P. M.; Mary Ament, Canal-tow packet, 8 P. M. Up—Quickstep, Cairo packet, 4 A. M.; J. E. McDonald and Island No. 74, Mound City barges, 3 A. M., generally with good trips; business very dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 27.—Port list:

Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Ironsides, St. Louis to Cairo, 1 A. M.; Polar Star, New Orleans to Blackhawk, 2 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Mary E. Poe, Pittsburg, for Louisville, 6 A. M.; J. H. Johnston, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Abeona, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Sunny South, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Belle Lee, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Belle Lee, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Argonaut, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 5 P. M.; Magenta, Cincinnati to Memphis, 6 P. M.; John A. Wood, New Orleans to Louisville, 7 P. M. River rose three inches; light rain, with high wind; mercury 68.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Arrived—Mollie Moore and F. H. Durfee, Omaha; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. St. Paul, Kansas City. Departed—Harry Lasalle, Mohawk Belle, Illinois river. Departed—Flirt, Fort Benton; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of St. Louis, Kansas City; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Phil Sheridan, St. Paul; Eagenia, Missouri river. River about stationary. Weather cloudy, with a slight shower this evening. On the down trip of the F. H. Durfee, her chambermaid, Nancy Johnson, an old colored woman from Pittsburgh, died and was buried at Waverly.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Clear and warm. River falling. Departed—City of Chester, St. Louis; Longworth, New Orleans; Glasgow, Arkansas; Julia, Vicksburg; R. C. Gray, Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Arrived—John Ryle and Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. No Departures.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 27.—Down—Virginia, 10 last night; Boats to-day—Olive Branch, St. Louis; Colorado, 9 P. M.; Warna, with light showers. River falling.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts continue heavy and sumer 250 cars against 300 the same day last week, and the market is consequently dull; sales reported as head, as follows: 161 Illinois, average 1,240 to 1,340 lbs, at $6 62½@6 75; 20 Ohio, 1,375 lbs, at $7 25; 13 mixed Ohio, 1,260 to 1,265, at $6 90@7; 5 Illinois, 1,320 lbs, at $7 75; at $6 45; lisitors, 1,425, at $6 75; 61 Michigan stockers, mixed, 1,225 to 1,275 lbs, at $6@6 62½; 61 Canada oxen, 1,295 lbs, $6 75. Milch cows lower and dull. Sheep firm and all sales cleared out; sales 700 Ohio sheared, average, 100 lbs, at 10c lbs, and 100 do, 97 lbs, $5 30. 56 Canada sheared, 149 lbs, $8. Hogs lower 15 per cent. per pound; market closed; sales 977 at $6 50.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The cattle market opened active at lower rates, but to-day the market was very dull, closing at a further decline of 50c@$1 per head; sales 450; first quality beeves, medium 1,250@1,400 lbs, inferior and ordinary 1,000@1,200 lbs, at $6 50@7; fair to good cows, $40@60; receipts 4,394 head. Sheep supply light; good in demand at 4½@5½c; good to extra 6@6½c; receipts 1,000.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Molasses—demand good; common fermenting 30@32½c; plantation reboiled 36@ 38c. Coffee inactive and unchanged at [illegible].

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steam Hoating—Craig Brothers.
Plants, Plants—John B. & A. Murdoch.
Castor—Simon Stephen.
West Wisconsin Railway Company Sawed Per Cent. Gold Land Grant Bonds—Jay Cooke & Co.
Brown Corn—Isiah Dickey & Co.
Rock Beer—John Roth's Saloon.
Opera Libretto—Barr & Knake.
Pressed Hemp—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Sewing Girl Wanted—Box 1, Commercial office.
Rooms Wanted—J. P., Commercial office.
Dried Peaches—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Partner Wanted—Lock Box 115.
Notice—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Female College.
Cedar Lumber—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Card—Street's Photographs.
Rooms Wanted—P. O. Box 784, Pittsburgh.
Stock Sales—A. Leggate.
Lease and Bar Fixtures at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Stone Mortgage Wanted—Reuben Williamson.
Sugar and Molasses—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Fruit Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Oil Paintings—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Red Lion Lot—Caravan, Menagerie and Circus, May 1.
Fair Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
Library Hall—English Opera Combination, May 2.
Academy of Music—Miss Jane Coombs.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Black Crook.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Glenwood Grove for Rent—J. H. Williamson.
Fifth Avenue Opera House.
Library Hall—Daniel Dougherty.
Academy of Music—Appy Concerts, May 1st and 2d.
Real Estate at Auction—A. Leggate.
Oil Paintings—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
House for Sale—C. H. Love.
Rooms—F. A. Kroehl & Co.
Real Estate at Auction—A. Loggate.
China—Hunter—R. F. Breed & Co.
Oil Paintings—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Real Estate at Auction—A. Leggate.
Statuettes—R. F. Breed & Co.
Fuji Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Silver Plated Ware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Castors—140 Fifth avenue.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Herriott's Kalliston.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Freygogel.
Great Western Gun Works—H. Johnston.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Removal—R. S. Davis & Co.
Rails, Rails—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
Fastern Hats and Bonnets—Kidson & Boggs.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Eichbaum & Son.
Lightning Rods—Fricke & Welsh.
Non-Conducting Salamander Cement Felting—W. C. Childs & Son.
New Loan of the United States—C. C. Norvell.
Boot and Shoe House—J. H. Boeland.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Rourke.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 27, 1871.

Dover, Jno., East Liverpool, Ohio.....1
Frazier, Kate, Allegheny, Pa.....3
Hulsto, Hosden, Pa.....3
Rogers, J. W., New Bedford, Pa.....3
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CITY MATTERS.

WM. SEMPLE.

The Merchant Prince of the West—His New Building—The Grand Opening.

Allegheny city has three institutions at least, of which her citizens may well progress feel proud. The first is her magnificent parks, the second the Soldier's monument and last but by no means least in importance, Semple's building, the largest and most complete in its appointments of any mercantile establishment in the country, except that of A. T. Stewart of New York. The building a description of which we published recently, fronts on Federal street sixty feet, and extends back one hundred and eighty feet, and is five stories high, exclusive of the basement. It is finished in the very best style with all the modern conveniences, and is a credit not only to the enterprise of Mr. Semple, through whose untiring energy and unequaled enterprise it was erected, but to the architect who planned it and to those who executed his plans and it is looked upon with pride by every enterprising man of the city. A little over one year ago the ground upon which it stands was purchased by Mr. Semple, and it was occupied or formally opened yesterday. Before speaking of the opening, however, it may not be out of place to refer briefly to Mr. Semple's business career, as it has certainly been a most remarkable one, and we judge may considered in many respects. Mr. Semple who is yet a comparatively young man, commenced his business career in a dry goods house in a small town in Scotland, his native land, where after a few years close application he accumulated sufficient amount of money to come to this country. He came direct to Pittsburgh and entered a dry goods store as salesman, in which capacity he remained for a year or two, and in 1848 embarked in business on a small scale for himself. By a strict attention to his own business and not interfering with that of his neighbors, in connection with a liberal and judicious use of printer's ink he soon built up a profitable trade, which increased with a rapidity even greater than he could have anticipated. He soon found his little establishment, a small frame building but a few feet from the site of his present palatial structure, too small to accommodate his trade, and was forced to secure new quarters. The commodious buildings which he has occupied for several years past, were secured, and from time to time enlarged to meet the requirements of his trade which has continued to increase until he was compelled to erect the present building. The new employes over one hundred clerks, and does a greater amount of business in his line than any establishment west of the Alleghany mountains. The basement, first, second and third stories of his new building are devoted to the retail trade, while the fourth and fifth are used as a wholesale department.

THE OPENING.

The new building having been completed and ready for occupancy, Mr. Semple during the past week opened up an in immense stock of new goods, and yesterday the establishment was opened to his customers. Feeling grateful to his numerous patrons, for their patronage, and having a desire to manifest his gratitude in some way, Mr. Semple entertained a hundred or more ladies and many of the prominent business men of the city at his new establishment during the day. At eight o'clock the invited guests began to assemble, and at all had been shown through the building, supper was announced, and by many of the elite of the city, which in one of the most perfect we have ever seen, the guests were conveyed to the spacious room on the fourth floor, where a table large enough to accommodate two hundred persons was spread and loaded with all the delicacies as well as the delicacies of the season. After all had partaken to their entire satisfaction of the bountiful repast, an organization was effected by calling James Park, jr., to the chair, and appointing a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Park, in his usual happy manner, explained the object of the assembly, referring to Mr. Semple's energy and enterprise in the most flattering terms.

Toasts being in order, the telegraph operator read one received by telegraph from Mr. Semple's old employer in Scotland, Robert Sanderson.

A congratulatory letter from Governor Geary was next read, as follows:

MR. WM. SEMPLE: Allow me to congratulate you on your business prospects. Official business will prevent my attendance at your opening. Please accept my regrets. JNO W. GEARY.

Similar letters were then read from Amos R. Little, of Philadelphia; C. O. Rowe, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company; A. T. Stewart, of New York; Wm. Brooks, of Philadelphia; A. M. Stewart, editor of the *Scottish American Journal*, and others.

The Allegheny Quartette Club then sung a song, after which a number of sentiments were offered and responded to by Messrs. Leggate, McBrier, Megraw, Lloyd, King, O'Neil, Page, Dr. Brown and others. So enjoyable was the entertainment, and so rapidly did time fly, that it was not until the near approach of the "wee sma' hours" that the guests departed for their respective places of abode.

The general expression of opinion was that it was a matter of regret that there were not many more such men as Mr. Semple in this locality, and a hope that a few might be induced to follow his example in the matter of enterprise.

"Love Chase" at the Academy.

The lovers of the legitimate drama were last night treated to one of the very best impersonations of elegant comedy ever performed before a Pittsburgh audience. The distinguishing feature of the company consists in the uniform excellence of its members. There are among them widely different degrees of dramatic ability and culture, but there are no foils—the leading characters are *supported* by the remaining cast, in the legitimate sense of that greatly abused term. The play was Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase," a comedy of English life, not very broad nor deep, but marked by an profound insight into human nature, but so far as its compass extends, true to the highest requirements of the drama, and flavored throughout with genial humor, healthful sentiment and sparkling wit. Miss Jane Coombs, as *Constance*, fairly charmed the audience with the vivacity and bewitching sprightliness of her impersonation, and her ice during the performance was called before the curtain and greeted with a perfect storm of applause. Mr. Frederic Robinson made an admirable *Wildrake*, his assumption of the airs and affectations of the "incing fop to win the heart of the woman he loved, and his utter perplexity at finding his complaisance made the object of the woman he loved, was finely rendered. Mr. Bradley, as *Sir William Fondlove*, the amorous sextuagarian, compounded of vanity and servility, was the cause of much applause, as did also Mrs. Wilkins, as *Widow Green*, the painted and padded artifice to whom life was only a matrimonial scheme. Nor must Mrs. Anna Lanagan's characterization of *Phillis*, the humble dependent, be omitted. The part of this lady was subordinate, but she lifted it into genuine pathos and made it very effective. The acting of Mr. Morrison, as *Sir Geoffrey*, and of Mr. Holland, as *Waller*, was also meritorious and deserving of commendatory mention. We adhere to our previously expressed opinion that this company is one of the very best which has ever visited our city. It came unheralded and has labored under a number of disadvantages, among them that of unpropitious weather. But although last night was exceedingly rainy and unpleasant, there was a considerable augmentation as to numbers, and these were of a cultured and refined class. The company has compelled recognition through the merit of merit, and if it should revisit Pittsburgh on some future occasion, we have no doubt it would achieve a pronounced managerial success. To-night Miss Jane Coombs takes her benefit in Sheridan's admirable comedy "The School for Scandal." The house ought to be packed even to standing room.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR BRUSH gave Frank Tumblety six months for vagrancy.

MICHAEL MULLEN, for beating his wife, was sent up for thirty days by the Mayor yesterday.

WE learn by a letter from the Miami Valley, Ohio, that the fruit crop was totally destroyed in that valley by the frost on Saturday night.

JAMES THOMPSON, a lad living with his mother on Maria street, in the Sixth ward, had a leg broken, on Wednesday, by a heavy bar of iron falling upon it.

THE trotting horse "Capt. Tronpe," was sold yesterday for the McClosky estate, for $2,700. The horse made his mile in 2:35, and is regarded as a very promising animal.

EXCURSION TRAINS will be run on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Monday afternoon, to Friendship Grove, leaving at 12:20, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:20 and 4 o'clock, to convey persons to and from the Peace Jubilee.

THE "arrivals" and "departures" of trains on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, noticed yesterday, got into the wrong columns. Those patronizing the road will not fail to detect the error.

HEAVY rains fell in the city yesterday. The showers during the day were warm and copious and excellent for vegetation, as the ground had become so dry as to threaten serious injury to the grass and other crops. Last night there was a steady rain of showers, accompanied with lightning, and considerable quantities of hail. The hail stones were small, and the indications are that the storm was limited in extent.

HARRISON MILLER, residing near Linden Grove, in the Fourteenth ward, has been suspected of manufacturing cigars without license, and selling them without stamps. The revenue officers visited his house Wednesday night, but he was "not at home." They seized two hundred pounds of leaf tobacco, which they found in the house. They also saw Miller's cost and boots, but this was as near as they could get to him.

English Opera.

The sale of reserved seats for the four operas to be given by the Grand English Opera Combination, at Library Hall next week, will begin at the music store of Mrs. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth avenue, at ten o'clock this morning. There will no doubt be a rush for choice places. The combination performed the "Bohemian Girl" to a very large audience at Akron, Ohio, last night.

Appy Concerts.

The sale of seats for the Appy concerts began yesterday, and was well attended, the prospects being that the house will be well filled on both nights. The sale will be continued at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, to-day.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The "Black Crook" proved sufficiently attractive to fill the Pittsburgh Opera House last night, dispite the rain. Everything went off satisfactorily. It will be repeated to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—An excellent programme will be given for the entertainment of Manager Beemer's patrons to-night, in which Miss Jennie Engel and Minnie Jackson will take prominent parts.

VARIETIES THEATER.—One of the best bills yet offered will be given at the Varieties to-night, including the female minstrels.

COMING.—Rosston, Springer & Henderson's great caravan, menagerie and circus are billed to exhibit on the Red Lion lot on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. It is one of the largest and finest establishments in the country.

THE LATE JOSEPH HOUGH.

At the regular convention of Allegheny Lodge, 151, K. of P., held on Tuesday evening, 25th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst by death our beloved brother, Joseph Hough; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," we deeply lament the loss of one so closely bound to us by the ties of Brotherhood.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the widow and relatives of deceased, in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That the Lodge be appropriately draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. J. ELLIS,
J. G. BRANT, } Committee.
A. N. HUTCHISON,)

LOVERS OF FINE ARTS

Will be happily disappointed by calling at the "Free Art Gallery" of Boyd, Murray & Fawcett. The largest collection on sale in the city.

IF YOU SEE YAMA

At 140 Smithfield street, go there and buy your teas. F. T. I. Co.

FOR SALE.

Three story brick house, No. 52 Fourth avenue, adjoining the new building of the Union National Bank. In a good locality for a banking house or insurance company, being in the immediate neighborhood of the centre of the business interests of the city. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

DRINKING TWO CUPS OF TEA

Daily for an average lifetime of thirty-six years, you drink 26,298 cups. Have it pure, and then buy only the Fuji Yama at 140 Smithfield street.

THE HANDSOMEST DISPLAY

Of oil paintings, card photographs and French lithographs on Fifth avenue is to be seen in the window of Messrs. Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, No. 58.

BUILDING LOTS IN FIFTEENTH WARD.

By order of the Orphans' Court, will be sold tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the premises, that valuable property on Lacock street, Fifteenth ward, Lawrenceville, which has been sub-divided into seven large lots, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Emily H. Hughes. For particulars see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

ANOTHER LARGE PURCHASE.

Mr. McKelvey has just returned from the East, and informs us he has made large and very extensive purchases than ever. Buying exclusively for cash and in large invoices, his firm will be able to put into the Pittsburgh market a lot of Jagger wagons which they can sell at fifty, seventy-five and a hundred dollars cheaper than they can be manufactured for here. The wagons can now be seen at Schaffer's Bazaar, and buyers are solicited to call and examine their stock before making their purchases.

46 SHARES PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY AT AUCTION.

Forty-six shares of this prospectively valuable stock will be sold next Monday evening at A. Leggate's real estate and stock exchange, 159 Federal street.

FINE BUILDING LOTS IN ALLEGHENY SUBURBS.

Five lots, each 40 by 170, are to be sold next Saturday (to-morrow), at 5 o'clock, on Catharine street, head of Gallagher street, near the Perrysville road. The delightful situation of these lots should command the special attention of all in quest of good building sites. Full particulars by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE—POSITIVE SALES.

On Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold at A. Leggate's real estate and stock exchange, 159 Federal street, the two and a half story brick on Jane street, and the vacant lot 80 by 124 Nos. 88 and 90 Fayette street; postive sales. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

THE JAPANESE

Say "Ohio" for good morning, and that you should go to 140 Smithfield street F. T. I. Co., for your teas.

HAND-MADE.

Messrs. Konold & Co., No. 19 Fifth avenue, have received one of the finest additions to their stock of gentlemen's hand-made boots and gaiters ever brought into this city. Go and see them.

ANOTHER LOT

Of oil paintings will arrive to-day at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue.

GET THE BEST.

Purchasers in the country, who are unable to visit the manufactory themselves, should be careful, in ordering crackers from their grocer, to specify *Marvin & Co.'s* manufacture. Those who desire a superior article of cream, cakes or biscuit, should remember to send for Marvin & Co.'s, if they cannot supply themselves personally at the bakery. Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. F&W

MARRIED JAPANESE WOMEN

Shave their eyebrows, black their teeth, and drink Fusi Yama tea—sold at 140 Smithfield street by the importers.

FRENCH KID.

The ladies will find a splendid assortment of lasting and Foxed Kid Gaiters just received at the store of Messrs. Konold & Co., 19 Fifth avenue.

LADY PARKES.

Wife of Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister to Japan; is the only women every permitted to ascend Fusi Yama, the sacred mountain, besides being the base of which are sold at 140 Smithfield street.

White Granite Table-Ware—Something New.

Common teas and edged pieces greatly reduced prices. This novelty ware will probably have an unprecedented run. The first introduction in the market this season. It may be found in large and varied assortments at Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

If You Have any Idea of Investing

In real estate, don't fail to attend the auction sale, on Friday next, at 3 P. M., of the first class property on Liberty street, between Sixth and Seventh wards, Allegheny. It is property that will certainly appreciate in value. See advertisement in auction column, for full particulars. See advertisement in auction column, or call on Croft & Phillips.

Silver Plated Ware.

In immense quantities, of every grade and handsomest of designs. To be had only at Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co.'s, China Palace Store, 100 Wood street.

Carriages.

C. West & Co., 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, have on hand and will sell at reduced prices the largest and finest assortment of carriages and buggies of the latest style, ever offered in Pittsburgh. Also a large assortment of second-hand carriages and buggies of every style at very low prices. FS

Bronzes.

At the China Palace of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Capitalists Seeking Investments

Should remember the sale by auction on Friday next, at 3 P. M., of that valuable property on Beaver avenue, Allegheny City. The property was formerly occupied by Hall & Speer as a plow works, consisting of ten lots, with the buildings. Will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to Croft & Phillips, opposite the Postoffice, for particulars. See advertisement in auction column, or call on Croft & Phillips.

Fine White China.

100 Wood street.

Remember the Sale by Auction.

Friday, 3 P. M., of those splendid business building lots, Beaver avenue, Allegheny. See advertisement in auction column, or call on Croft & Phillips.

Parian Statuettes.

At the China Palace of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

The Bridge

Across the Ohio river at Manchester will materially enhance the value of real estate in that locality; therefore be sure to attend the sale of those desirable lots on Beaver avenue, Friday next at 3 P. M. See advertisement in auction column or call on Croft & Phillips.

Fine Decorated China,

100 Wood street.

Remember

The sale of those desirable lots on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, at 3 P. M. Friday. Don't fail to attend if you have any idea of investing in real estate. See advertisement in auction column, or call on Croft & Phillips.

Gold-Band China,

100 Wood street.

If You Have any Idea

Of investing in real estate, be sure to attend the sale of those splendid lots on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. See advertisement in auction column.

The Feet—Corns and Bunions.

The corn solvent in the shape of a pencil is one of the most wonderful preparations of late years for the cure of those various troubles of the feet which give so much annoyance to those afflicted in that way. There is no trouble this time to those so afflicted, for now one after another of the corns are taken from the feet as if by magic, and leaves the under surface smooth and unimpaired. It is done by a complete and perfect disintegration of the corneous substance, which is uprooted by a painless process, and as much so as if it had never existed. This will be good information to thousands of sufferers who are constantly under the necessity of having their corns pared, when, lo! in a week or two they are back! The corn solvent will do away with all this, and take them out by the roots, so that with ordinary care they will never return. One pencil is sufficient to cure half a dozen of corns. It is equally good for soft or hard corns or bunions. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail anywhere for 60 cents. Sold only at KEYSER'S great medicine store, 167 Liberty street. d

MARRIED:

LIVINGSTON—DE VIER—On Wednesday evening, April 26th, 1871, by Alderman Humbert, THOMAS M. LIVINGSTON to GUSSIE DE VIER, both of this city.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Point Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302. Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

April 28th, 1871—List No. 17.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams N G Mrs
Adams S N
Allen Margaret
Anderson Kate
Armstrong Rachel
Bainbridge S A
Balka M Mrs
Barrett Beckie S
Barry Hannah 2
Bayha Mollie
Beall Susan A
Biers Annie
Brewer R Mrs
Bunting Clarinda
Burlingame M
Carter W Mrs
Cassada Caroline
Cavens C H Mrs
Collins Nettie
Cool Margaret
Cooke E Miss
Crawford Laura
Crow Bridget
Curby A N Mrs
Cummings H G
Dayton Hannah
Doll Jennie
Dunn Carrie
Dewitt Luella
Dwight Mary
Dickson Mollie F
Dorner Margaret
Dunlap Sarah
Egan Joe Miss
Fairfax Martha
Farrelly Rose
Ford M Miss
Forrester H J Miss
Fox Mary J
Fuster Hello D
Frye E B Mrs
Gallahar Kate
Gregg Rebecca
Gibbs Bell
Gordon Margt A
Hastings Capt J L
Hehnness Phillip
Hemstie Calvin
Heron Asa
Hock Thos C
Here Jno
Hegarty W H
Henson Jr Geo
Hess Mary
Henger Geo
Heise Jno
Heckert B
Henry, Torrence & Co
Helm Geo
Hicket J N
Hillcott Jacob
Hilton H K
Hinkenbrand Alois
Hirt H J
Howley A Chak
Holling Frank
Hollenman Adam
Hoyel Mrs
Hoffman L H
Hoffman Edw
Howard O S
Howard Sam
Howard Frank M
Horn Jas
Hughes Michael
Myers G
Myers W W
Mullan Geo
Mullan Dani
Mullan Jno
Murly Jos
Murray Jas
Mc Auley J S
McCalmont Jno
McCabe Dani T
McCarthy Edw
McCarty Jas
McCann H W
McCloskey C
McClelland Jas
McCready J W
McCullough Anthony
Myers Jas
McCandless Michael
Myers G
Myers W W
Mullan Geo
Mullan Dani
Mullan Jno
Murly Jos
Murray Jas
Mc Auley J S
McCalmont Jno
McCabe Dani T
McCarthy Edw
McCarty Jas
McCann H W
McCloskey C
McClelland Jas
McCready J W
McCullough Anthony
McCue Stephen
McCandless Jno
McCray H J
McCormick J B
McCrady R E
McConnell Rob
McCollum Jona
Mc Thani
McDonald John 2
McDonald Duncan
McDonald Daniel
McDonald Archi bald
McElroy J C
McGonagle Robt
McGuinness J
McIlwain Z J
McIlwain Arthur
McKean Levi
McKean H H
McNall J H
McNally F
McQueen Wm
Naylor Wm
Neal Jno M
Neasham Robt
Neely W H
Nellis Dennis
Newcomer Mr
Nee Coleman
Nicklin Jos
Nichols T B
Nichols A Dean
Norcross Morgan
Null Jno
Nugent Alexander
Nugent J W
Oat J N
Orr H H
O'Connor M W
O'Brien T
O'Reilly Pat
Pancy Ed
Patten Jas S.
Paul Robt
Passed Carl 2
Hastings Capt J L
Hehnness Phillip
Hemstie Calvin
Heron Asa
Hock Thos C
Here Jno
Hegarty W H
Henson Jr Geo
Henger Geo
Heise Jno
Heckert B
Henry, Torrence & Co
Helm Geo
Hicket J N
Hillcott Jacob
Hilton H K
Hinkenbrand Alois
Hirt H J
Howley A Chak
Holling Frank
Hollenman Adam
Hoyel Mrs
Hoffman L H
Hoffman Edw
Howard O S
Howard Sam
Howard Frank M
Horn Jas
Hughes Michael
Myers G
My